Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869. NUMBER 1.

1869 THE WORLD FOR A DOLLAR, 1869.

The Cheapest and Best!

No N. York Weekly can compare with it in value for the Democratic Farmer: The Weekly World for 1869.

THE WORK OF THE WORLD.

"Let the dead past bury its dead." Out of the battle and partial defeat of 1868, the unbroken columns of the constitutional and patriotic Democracy of America march forward to new conflicts and final victory. How are the conflicts before us most vigorously to be fought? How is the victory which awaits us most completely and promptly to be won? These are the practical questions of the hour. And to these questions THE WORLD makes answer now. Organization is the secret to vigor in the battle field; organization is the means, as the right cousness of our great cause is the pledge of victory. What Radicalism has done, and by doing has won its deadly victories, Democracy must do if Democracy is to triumph to the saving of the state.

Not a day passes which does not bring us, in enforcement of this point, such letters as the following a nt to us by an earnest and resolute Pennsylvania Democrat:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD: During the late campaign the Democracy of this vicinity made a thorough fight, using as their campaign paper The World. You may recollect that I, last winter, raised in this and neighboring towns a club of about 100 subscribers to The Weekly World. Of this number many were Republicans. Nearly every one of them voted the Democratic ticket at both elections this fall. We propose to continue the fight and advance our banners. To do this we wish to raise a still larger Club. I think The World made here about thirty Democratic votes. We think we can double our converts next year, and we mean to circulate here more Worlds than Tribunes."

Here we have the true spirit of the battle and the sound assurance of victory! The work to be done by the Democracy is to make converts, and this is the work of the World. The more widely the Radicals circulate their papers, the better it will be for the Democracy, if the Democracy, like our Pennsylvania friend, meet those papers at every point with The World. We do not shrink from—we invite, we entreat—the fullest discussions of the great questions before the country. The Republic is to be saved in this way, and in this way only. The thirty men whom The World last year found Radicals in Canton, and whom it this year brought up Democrats to the polls, are but types of the work which The World has been doing in Pennsylvania as well as in New York, in Indiana as well as in New Jersey. To push on this good work is the first duty, because it is the most solid hope of every good Democrat within the Union. Nor is an hour to be lost in doing it. The redemption of 1872 must be achieved now, and to morrow, and the next day and every day, until the nation is once more rallied to its ancient standards of liberty protected by law. Converts are not to be made in an hour or in a day.—Form your clubs, friends of Liberty and of Law! Begin to day to circulate The World. Keep circulating it. Whenever the Radicals have gone before you, there follow them up—Wherever the bane is found, there press the antidote. Do more. Go further. Be aggressive to attack as well as resolute in defence.—The World, we promise you, will give you weapons. The World means battle, because the World means Victory. What we ask of you is Organization! Organization! Organization! Give The World its fellow and the World will do its work.

EDITIONS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as daily, is now wholly large type, (and since its union with the New York Argus) has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Published Wednesday.

1. Its Market reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge Live Stock Markets; the New York country produce and general produce markets; special and telegraphic intelligence; a new and enlarged department of Agricultural Reading, which will include a valuable serious of papers on the Science and Practice of American Agriculture; altogether comprising and unrivaled handbook of current information for the Farmer, live stock or produce dealer, country merchant etc.

2. A page or more will be reserved for entertaining fireside reading for the family circle, embracing the freshest and best stories.—Poetry, Religious reading, etc., and a page for the Discussion of all Prominent Topics of public interest.

3. All the good books of the year will be described with careful criticism.

4. All the news will be given in a condensed and brief but full and accurate summary.

The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as daily, which, by omitting the great mass of city advertisements from the Daily contains the news of, and the markets of, the Daily and Weekly edition. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The DAILY WORLD affords a complete compendium and discussion of all the news of every day.

In every post office district there should be found an active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confer with his Democratic friends and make a determined effort to form as large a club as possible for The Semi-Weekly or The Weekly World.

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No. 30 Park Row, New York.

The Poet's Department.

COUNTRY SLEIGHING.

A New Song to an Old Tune.

BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

In January, when down the dairy
The cream and clabber freeze,
When snow drifts cover the fences over,
We farmers take our ease.
At night we rig the team,
And brisg the cutter out;
Then fill it, fill it, fill it, fill it,
And heap the furs about.

Here friends and cousins dash up by dozens,
And sleighs at least a score;
There John and Molly, behind, are jolly—
Nell rides with me, before.
All down the village street
We range us in a row;
Now jingle, jingle, jingle, jingle,
And o'er the crispen snow.

The windows glisten, the old folks listen
To hear the sleigh-bells pass;
The fields grow whiter, the stars are brighter,
The road is smooth as glass.
Our muffled faces burn,
The clear north wind blows cold,
The girls all nestle, nestle, nestle,
Each in her lover's hold.

Through bridge and gateway we'er shooting straightway,
Their toliman was too slow!
He'll listen after our song and laughter,
As over the hill we go.
The girls cry, Fie! for shame!
Their cheeks and lips are red,
And so with kisses, kisses, kisses,
They take the toll instead.

S.ill follow, follow! across the hollow—
The tavern fronts the road.
Whoa, now! all steady! the host is ready—
He knows the country mode!
The trout are in the fire,
The hissing flip is got;
So pour and sip it, sip it, sip it,
Sip it while 'tis hot.

Push back the tables, and from the stables
Bring Tom, the fiddler, in;
All take your places, and make your graces,
And let the dance begin.
The girls are beating time
To hear the music sound;
Now foot it, foot it, foot it, foot it,
And swing your partners round.

Last couple toward the left! all forward!
Cotillion's through, let's wheel;
First tune the fiddle, then down the middle
In old Virginia Reel.
Play Money Musk to close,
Then take the "long chasse,"
While in to supper, supper, supper,
The landlord leads the way.

The bells are ringing, the hostlers bringing
The cutters up anew;
The beasts are neighing, too long we're staying,
The night half-way through.
Wrap close the buffalo robes,
We're all aboard once more;
Now jingle, jingle, jingle, jingle,
Away from the tavern door.

So follow, follow, by hill and hollow,
And swiftly homeward glide
What midnight splendor! how warm and tender
The maiden by your side!
The sleighs drop far apart,
Her words are soft and low;
Now, if you love her, love her, love her,
'Tis safe to tell her so.

—*Hearth and Home.*

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

THE STORY OF BLUE BEARD.

DONE BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

A long time ago, before the invention of hair dye, when a man had to wear his beard the color that nature made it, whether he would or not, there was a man who had made himself enormously rich as a whisky inspector, or something of that sort. I don't know precisely where he lived, but think he lived mostly in the imagination.

He run a great castle, on the European plan, had horses and run them, and in fact run about everything in his neighborhood, including running for office and with the girls, for at the time of which I write he was a gay widower. He had great quantities of greenbacks, corner lots, oil stock, bonds, and things, but he was hideously ugly, and had withal an enormous blue beard, frightful to contemplate, which gave to him the cognemen of Blue Beard, by which he was known to the country round about, as well as to the country that had laid off its *round-about*, and consequently was in its shirt-sleeves.

Blue Beard grew weary of living in solitary magnificence in his lordly castle, and finding that he was getting bluer and bluer every day, he determined to marry. Having been married half dozen times—taken half a dozen raw, as one might say—he was naturally quite miserable when deprived of the gentle influences of the fair sex for any length of time.

One of his neighbors was a widow lady, who had two very beautiful and highly accomplished, daughters. They could play the piano, harp and seven-up, and work embroidery and Planchette elegantly.

To this widow lady Blue Beard applied for the hand and general anatomy of one of her daughters, leaving her to decide which one she would give him. Although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although this was a great many years ago, yet that dreadful beard was against him, and neither of the young women desired to have it against her. Blue wasn't fashionable for beard; if it had been it might have been different. One of them wept bitterly because it would be several hundred years yet before hair-dye would be discovered so that he could have his whiskers colored.

Another circumstance rendered them shy of him. He was having a wedding every once and awhile at the castle, *but no funerals!* Wedding cake had been ordered from confectioners several times, but no undertaker had had a job there yet. No matter how many times a man is left a widower, if he correspondingly patronizes some respectable owner of a hearse, but repeated wedlock without funerals is certainly a suepicious circumstance.

Blue Beard cunningly invited the family and their friends to the castle, where they passed a week so delightfull that the youngest daughter began to think blue was a pretty good color for whiskers after all, particularly when their possessor could keep such an establishment as that, where they had three meals a day, besides a lunch every morning from ten o'clock until eleven. She looked with contempt on a red-whiskered beau of hers, she used to think "perfectly splendid," and acttally asked him why he didn't "rub Indigo into 'em!" The upshot of the business was, she concented to become Mrs B. Beard, and the wedding was celebrated with great *eclat*.

At the expiration of the honeymoon, Blue Beard pretented to his wife that business of importance called him to a distant city. He would be absent for several weeks, and in the meantime she could invite company and enjoy herself as much as possible. He gave her a bunch of keys, enabling her at any time to open his safe, and feast her eyes on the diamonds, (he loaned money on "collateral," sometimes,) greenbacks, seven-thirties, revenue stamps and receipted gas bills deposited there—also giving access to the wine ceilar, store room, ten-pin alley, corn house, &c., &c But one little key opened a room in the basement that she must not approach save upon her peril. She promised, and he took the street car for the depot.

From the time that Mother Eve disregarded the injunction against a certain tree in Eden's orchard and partook of the Rhode Island pippin, thereby introducing various things in the world never before dreamed of, curiosity has been an absorbing passion with the fair sex, and we need hardly inform the intelligent reader that her husband was hardly out of sight before Mrs B. B. had unlocked the door of the forbidden room.

But what a spectacle met her affrighted gaze! There, suspended on hooks like so many gowns in a clothes press, were the bodies of the murdered Mrs. Blue Beards, whose funerals had been indefinently postponed, while the floor was clotted with their blood! She would have swooned, but the phrase wasn't known at the time. Terribly agitated, she dropped the key on the floor, staining it with blood, which was afterward unable to wash out, even with the aid of a patent wringer.

Blue Beard returned unexpectedly, as everybody might have expected, and the blood upon the key told the story of his wife's disobedience, for blood, you know, "will tell."

"Must I," he cried, wringing his hands in anguish, "must I again become a widower, and so soon? After one short month of wedded bliss, (drawing his cimeter and carefully feeling its edge) must this latest and dearest one be torn from my arms and I left alone—alone? Boho-ho-ho!"

"Not if I can help it," remarked Mrs. B. to herself.

"I never nursed a dear gazelle." Blue Beard blubbered, as he proceeded to whet his scythe on the stove hearth, "to glad me with its soft black eye, but when it came to know me well—"

"Now, Blue Beard, I don't want to die."

"Prepare!" yelled Blue Beard enraged that she did not at once accept the situation.

"Since I must die," said she, "grant me a quarter of an hour in which to write a farewell letter to the press."

He could not refuse so reasonable a request, so he granted it, although he was not ordinarily a Grant man. Going to her room she told her sister Anna to ascend to the top of the tower and see if her brothers (who, supposing Blue Beard away, were coming to smoke up his cigars and drink up his whisky) were yet in sight. There was a cloud of dust in the road, but it was only a flock of sheep on their way to the State Fair.

"Time's up!" shouted Blue Beard, who didn't think much of writing letters to newspapers, anyhow.

"Only one moment more. Anna, oh, Anna!" she softly cried, "do you see anybody coming now?"

"I see two horsemen. They see me wave my handkerchief. It is—it is Sam and Bill!"

Then Blue Beard rushed in with his drawn sword (he had *drawn* it a gift show,) and was about to dispatch her to the happy *krokey-ing* gronnds of her sex when her brothers Sam and Bill dove in and blew old Blue Beard's brains out with double-barreled bowie knives.

The widow B inherited his money together with the remains of his other wives, with which she was enabled to set up a Museum of Anatomy, finally married a side showman. Her sister Anna was united to a gentleman by the name of Dominy, becoming Anna Dominy, though what year this was I cannot say. Blue Beards went out with the eminent and excessive widower of that name, and haven't been in since to my knowledge.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A TRUE HERO.

The city of Marseilles, in France, was once afflicted with the plague. So terrible was it that it caused parents to forsake children, and children to forsake their obligations to their own parents. The city became as a desert, and funerals were constantly passing through its streets. Everybody was sad, for nobody could stop the ravages of the plague. The physicians could do nothing, and as they met one day to talk over the matter, and see if something could not be done to prevent this great destruction of life, it was decided that nothing could be effected, without opening a corpse in order to find out the mysterious character of the disease.

All agreed upon the plan, but who shall be the victim, it being certain that he who should make the examination would certainly die soon after. There was a dead pause. Suddenly, one of the most celebrated physicians, a man in the prime of life, rose from his seat and said, "Be it so; I devote myself for the safety of my country. Before this numerous assembly I swear, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down as I proceed what I observe."

He immediately left the room, and as he was rich, he made out a will, and spent the night in religious exercises. During the day, a man had died in his house of the plague, and at day-break on the following morning, the physician, whose name was Guyou, entered the room, and critically made the necessary examinations, writing down all his surgical observations. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar that they might not convey the disease to another, and retired to a convenient place, where he died in twelve hours.

Was not this a true hero? While we all admire the bravery which appears on the battle-field, let us not forget that there is an opportunity for the heroic in other places as well.—*Student and Schoolmate.*

THE REASON WHY BROTHER DICKSON LEFT THE CHURCH.—Mr. Dickson, a colored barber, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in —— street, Mr. Dickson?"

"No, sah, not at all."

"What! are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not dis year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson? if I may be permitted to ask."

"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor upon the palm of his hand, "It was just like dis: I jined dat church in good faif. I gib ten dollars toward de stated preaching ob de gospul de fus' year, and de people all call me Bruder Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church people all call me Mr. Dickson. Dis razor hurt you, sah?"

"No, the razor does very well."

"Well, sah, de third year I felt berry poor, sickness in my family, and I didn't gib nuffin' for preaching. Well, sah, after dat dey call me Old Nigger Dickson, and I left 'em!"

So saying, Mr. Dickson brushed his customer's hair and the gentleman departed, well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left the church.

WHO IS THAT A BEARING?—The solemnity of a leading church in this city was thrown into convulsions on Sunday last by a little event worth noting, both for its own sake and for its suggestiveness, with reference to current questions of church music. Somebody's pet three-year old had been trained to experience great delight at low growling intonations of the human voice imitative of the bear. During the rendering of one of the hymns at this particular morning service, one of those troublesome Christians, whose devotion is helped by singing at church, but who sing nowhere else, and for that reason keep their contribution to harmony in the background by being out of both tune and time, was annoying all within four pews of him, by a muffled growl he evidently believed was helping the bass.—Little Miss pricked up her infantile ears at the sound, and turned suddenly to mamma, exclaiming in a voice audible in a lull of the stanzas, to the remotest part of the sanctuary: "*Mamma who is that a bearing? Who is that a bearing?*" A snicker went the rounds of those who understood the palpable hit, and it is understood that this juenile is in great demand to be loaned to pewholders whose vicinity is afflicted with these pests of sanctuary worship, the growlers, and snufflers, and speakers, who persist in foisting their counterfeit notes upon the current of sound, which they affect to believe are helping to realize congregational singing.—*Chicago Republican.*

An Exciting Chase and Narrow Escape.

A CHILD CARRIED TWO MILES BY AN EAGLE.

A gentleman named Bowers, from Meigsville, Jackson county, informs us that on Christmas Eve. about three o'clock in the afternoon, the farm of a Mr. Whiteside, about five miles from Meigsville, was the scene of a most exciting and nearly fatal event. It is briefly this:

Mr. Whiteside was in the little town doing some business; his wife was away at a neighbor's where a sick child was struggling with cholora infantum; and the only in door servant they had was out in the barn looking after some cattle, when their child—a bright little boy, just learning to toddle around on his little feet and prattle the name of "pa"—tumbled or crawled out of its cradle, in which it was left asleep by the servant a few moments before, and managed somehow to get to the door, which was unfortunately open at the time, although the girl left in charge of the place avers that she closed it on going out. The child tumbled into the front yard, it is supposed, and was crying and sprawling around, when a great grey eagle, seen by the girl as she was leaving the barn, came swooping down, and fastening its immense and cruel talons in the clothing of the little boy, rose up, apparently with much difficulty, as high as it could, which was not very high, and sailed off across the adjacent woods, just skimming, as the servant says, the tops of the trees. When the servant saw the the eagle coming down, as she was leaving the barn, she had a presentment of the strongest kind, and says that she felt that the child was out of doors, and that the fierce bird of prey was pouncing down upon it; but when, in a moment after, she beheld the great tyrant of the air rise above the house top with the child in its claws, she grew dizzy and fell to the ground. Her weakness, however, did not continue long; the cold air blowing across her face revived her quickly, and jumping on her feet and gazing round wildly, she saw the eagle disappearing over the woods in the direction of the Cumberland river. She was filled with but one impulse—to rescue the little boy. She became as one frantic, for she had a remarkable affection for the child. She rushed forward, bounded over the fence as if she were endowed with the lightness and agility of a deer; dashed into the woods, dark and tangled as it was, not taking time to hunt out foot-paths, or cow tracks. She instinctively felt that the thieving bird would keep in a straight line, and she kept in a straight line also. With the strength and unthinking courage of a strong man who had become suddenly deranged, she dashed the undergrowth aside, crossed the ravines as if she were on the level plain, spurned the fallen trees and jagged rocks as if they were the smoothest and softest moss. The patch of wood was fully a mile and a half through; but the girl made the run to the other edge of it without feeling in the least fatigued.—Beyond the wood, and between it and the river, lay a patch of cleared ground, partly marshy and partly corn-field, full of old stumps. When she left the wood, and had a clear view, she saw the eagle as if he were inclined to alight with his burden somewhere in the neighborhood of the river. This gave her new courage ann fresh hope, and she ran forward with increased speed. It luckily happened at that time that there was a man hunting in the neighboriug marshes, and just at the particular moment when the eagle reached the ground with his burden a shot went off dangerously and alarming him (for the hunter was behind a clump of bushes about twenty yards off, and had his back toward the spot where the eagle and the child were), that he mounted into the air again, but this time without his burden. The pursuing girl was filled with loy when she beheld the bird rise without the child. But fearing he would return, as he seemed inclined to do so, she sat up a vigorous shouting as she ran, which attracted the hunter's attention in that direction, who, seeing the eagle quite near him, and a lady rushing down the slope with streaming hair and garments, and wildly shouting, concluded at once that there was something strange and perhaps dreadful in his immediate vicinity, and he also set up a vigorons hallooing, and proceeded to reload his gun with much precipitation, forgetting to go after the game which he had just shot. The eagle soon became aware of the formidable opposition he would meet if he attempted to recapture his prey, and thinking better of it, he wheeled around and swung himself in one grand swoop across the river and disappeared behind the shelving rock which forms the opposite bank at that point, before a shot from the hunter's gun was ready to speed its flight to his heart. When the girl came down to the hunter, she fell stiff, and was not able even to indicate what was the matter. While the rough gallant was endeavoring to restore her to conciousness, he heard the scream of a child, and leaving the slowly recovering girl, he went toward the spot where the screaming came from and beheld a fine, healthy, rosy boy, with torn clothes, but otherwise uninjured, endeavoring to rise upon his little feet.—The tears streamed down his innocent cheeks, and his face wore a most piteous expression. He took the baby in his arms and carried it to the girl, who was now sufficiently recovered to comprehend at once that her beloved charge was safe.—She clasped it to her bosom, covered it with kisses and wept with joy. In the meantime the mother and the father of the child had returned home, and finding it empty with no sign to indicate where the inmates were gone, save a bucket of spilled milk out near the barn, where the girl had dropped it in her flight, they became exceedingly anxious and uneasy; but the return of the servant, the hunter and the wonderful little voyager, who had the most thrilling adventure that was ever heard of, restored them to tranquility.—There was a truly merry and joyous Christmas in that household.—Nashville (Tenn.) Times.

AN ECCENTRIC CAT.—Marvelous stories in regard to a cat owned by Mr. Edgerly of Meredith, N. H., are told by the *Concord Patriot*. The cat was a hunter, often going after rabbits and catching them. If any of the family went into the woods Tommy would go too and seek for game, and if separated from the party would climb a tree to find the direction in which to go. He was very expert in catching squirrels, and the boys would put him on a stone wall while they started the game. One afternoon Tommy caught fifteen squirrels in this manner. He would wait any length of time when put down in a place and told to stay there. One day the cat brought a rat to Mr. E., who skinned it, which seemed to please pussy very much, and he was told to catch more. Henceforth Tommy made it his sole occupation to catch rats and see them skinned. The hides were fastened on the barn at a distance of a few feet from the ground, and thirty-seven trophies were in time displayed there. One day Mr. E., being busy, would not skin a rat which Tommy laid at his feet, and drove him away rather roughly. The cat went off in high dudgeon, with his back and tail up, and never after would catch a rat, though other game continued to suffer. Furthermore, he tore down all the rat skins fastened on the barn, to show his resentment! This remarkable cat was killed a few months ago by being caught in a fox trap.

THE "WILD MAN'S" STORY IN OHIO.—Gallipolis is excited over a wild man, who is reported to haunt the woods in the vicinity of that city. He goes naked, is covered with hair, is gigantic in height, and "his eyes start from their sockets." A carriage, containing a man and daughter, was attacked by him a few days ago. He is said to have "bounded at the father, catching him in a grip like that of a vise, and hurling him to the earth, falling on him and endeavoring to bite and scratch like a wild animal. The struggle was long and fearful, rolling and wallowing in the deep mud, half suffocated, sometimes beneath his adversary, whose burning and maniac eyes glared into his own with murderous and savage intensity. Just as he was about to become exhausted from his exertions, the daughter, taking courage at the imminent danger of her parent, snatched up a rock and hurling it at the head of her father's would be murderer, was fortunate enough to put an end to the struggle by striking him somewhere about the ear. The creature was not stunned, but feeling unequal to further exertion slowly got up and retired into a neighboring copse that skirted the road."

HOW TO MAKE RAILS DURABLE.—Almost every one notices a difference in rails used for fencing material. Timber left with the bark on rots very much quicker than that which is split and seasoned. Some rails last but three or four years, and others are good for fifteen or twenty. There is a difference, of course, in the woods used for this purpose. Birch poles are sometimes worthless after a year's use, and chestnut is very durable. Experiments show that rails cut and split after midsummer last much longer than those prepared in winter, but summer is usually full occupied with tillage and harvest, and of necessity fencing material must be prepared at a time of more leisure. If cut early in winter, (and none should be cut late,) have the logs split immediately, and the rails piled where the sun and wind can have free access to them. It is a good plan to draw them to where they are to be used, as the ground is now frozen.—Peel poles too small for splitting.

AN indignant wife recently visited an Indiana judge and solicited his authority in compelling the return of a truant husband. "But, my dear madam," said the bashful official, "I can't make him come back." "An' what's the reason ye can't, I'd like to know?" "Why he is a free man, and can go where he pleases." "An' can he do all that ye say?" "Certainly, but then you can get a divorce." "An' allow him to go with the creature whenever he pleases." "Yes." There was an expression of indignant surprise on the woman's face: "Was ye ever a mother, judge? Did ye ever have any children?" The judge thought he never had. "Then don't be after talking to me about a divorce," and she swept indignantly out of the office.

A CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.—A well-known citizen of Caroudelet, who has been afflicted for some years with palpitation of the heart, has been cured by drinking tea made from dandelion, a common field weed—that with a rough leaf and a yellow blossom — and desires that we should make public the simple remedy.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

A MODERN SAMPSON.

In Dr. Alfred Booth's Reminiscences of Springfield, Mass., occurs the following account of Deacon Hitchcock:

Born in 1722, in the North Main street region, he removed, while a young man, to the eastern part of the town, now known as South Wilbraham; married in 1743, and was the first deacon of the church there, continuing in office many years.

He is well remembered by Hon. Oliver B. Morris as occupying the deacon's seat at meetings, his whitened locks giving him quite a venerable appearance.

During a long life he was of wonderful strength, agility and endurance, and had he lived in the palmy days of Greece he would have been a worthy competitor in the games of those days.

It is related of him that on one occasion a man riding by the field where he was at work, and boasting of the speed of his horse, was challenged by the deacon, who said he could run to Springfield, on foot, quicker than the horse with his rider could. The test resulted in the triumph of the deacon; distance ten miles, time not stated.

He would lift a cart load of hay by getting his shoulders under the axle, in a stooping posture, and throw an empty cart over with one hand by taking hold of the end of the axletree. When loading grain in a cart he would take a bag by the teeth and with a swing and the aid of a push from the knee, throw it in the cart. He had double teeth in front, and would hold a tenpenny nail by them and break it off with his fingers. He used to say he did not know a man he could not whip or run away from.

The day he was seventy years old he remarked to his wife that when they were first married he was wont to amuse her by taking down his hat with his toes, and added:

"I wonder if I could do it now?"

Thereupon he jumped from the floor, took off his hat with his toes, came down on his feet like a cat, hung up the hat on the nail, turned to the table, asked a blessing and ate of the repast then ready.

HOW TO WASH EASILY.—A housekeeper in the Prairie Farmer lets us into her secret how to do this, and we here print what she says:

"I am neither a newspaper correspondent, nor an authoress; but for the benefit of the sisterhood who do their own washing, I want to give a recipe, which I have proved and know to be good. It was given me by a friend who has used it a number of years, and says it will not injure the clothes. Washing-day is the most tiresome of the week; to be sure machines and wringers have done much to lighten the labors, but even with these, I wash more easily by using the fluid. I wish some one would try this recipe and report how it works. Here it is:

"Five pounds of sal-soda, one pound of borax, one pound of unslacked lime. Dissolve the soda and borax in one gallon of boiling water; slake the lime in the same quantity of boiling water; then pour them both into eight gallons of cold water; stir a few times and let it stand until morning, when the clear fluid should be poured off into jars, ready for use. For two pails full of water use half a pint of the compound. Soak your clothes over night, putting soap on the soiled parts. In the morning wring them out and put them on to boil, first putting some of the fluid and soap into the boiler. After boiling ten or twelve minutes, take them out into your machine or tub and the dirt will rub right off; then rinse well in two waters. Some will say 'twill not do to boil dirty clothes; just try it and your clothes will look nicely, and you will not be near as tired."

A WONDERFUL FRUIT.—Soap berries are to be found in immense quantities throughout Alaska. They grow on a bush about the same in appearance as whortleberries. When ripe they are red, of a juicy and quinine taste, and generally biennial. One quart, taken and placed in a tub the size of a bushel, will, when stirred with the naked hand and arm, become so stiff that you can cut it with a knife. It is eaten with horn or wooden spoons, all the family sitting round the tub. It is undoubtedly an acquired taste, but the commodity is much sought after. The froth is of a beautiful pink color. Green berries will make nearly the same amount of froth, but it is of a white color and is not so highly flavored. Foreigners stir it with port or sherry wine, and add sugar, in which case it is a very delicious luxury. Alaska produces berries as well as icebergs.

BACHELORS, LOOK OUT.—It has been demonstrated that married women on an average live until forty five, while unmarried women do not live to be more than forty-three years of age. An exchange, therefore, charges that every man who refuses to marry shortens some woman's life just two years, and thus practically commits homicide, and follows up the allegation by calling on the grand juries to find bills against bachelors over thirty years old.

A LADY visited Lafayette, Ind., the other day, who, in gathering up her dress to escape the mud, exposed to view a beautiful white skirt, the rear breadth of which was made of a half barrel flour sack, upon which the indelible brand of the miller was still visible, "ninety-six pounds, extra superfine—warranted."

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, : : : : JAN. 28, 1869.

VALEDICTORY.

My connection with the CAMBRIA FREEMAN, as its editor, ceased with the close of the second volume, and after the present issue my name will be withdrawn from the position it has occupied since the establishment of the paper in January, 1867. It is not improper to say a few words before the editorial department passes into other hands.

Two years ago the publication of the FREEMAN was commenced. The object was to restore the Democratic organ of the county to the confidence of the party and the people. How far this has been accomplished it is not for me to say. The large and constantly increasing list of subscribers, however, afford satisfactory evidence that I have not labored in vain. Still, small praise is due to my efforts, embarrassed as they were by pressing duties in another sphere. The success of the FREEMAN is mainly the result of the zeal and energy of its publisher, who has given it his constant and unwearied attention ever since its publication was commenced. While he has given it in a great measure whatever of local interest it has possessed in the past, the promptness of its publication at the same time every week gave it increased value. I cordially recommend him to my friends as one who will continue to make the FREEMAN worthy of their confidence and support.

Nor will the editorial department of the FREEMAN suffer by my withdrawal. More time and more talent will be given to this department than I have been able to bestow upon it, and its readers may confidently expect an improvement on the past.

Nor will I deny myself the pleasure of an occasional contribution when time and circumstances permit, and MacShane and the other correspondents will fill their places as heretofore.

To my brethren of the quill I can only say that I part company with them with regret—a regret softened, however, by the recollection that our intercourse has for the most part been pleasant and agreeable; and I abdicate the chair editorial without an unkind feeling towards any one. In retiring I tender to all—patrons, friends and enemies—the kindest wishes of my heart for their present and future welfare and happiness.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, and of my independence the first.

R. L. JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Constitution are still the order of the day in Congress. They come not now in battallions but in spies.—As yet they have not been discussed, and therefore no vote has been taken on any of them. Moorehead's short tariff bill, as it is called, has gone to the sleep that knows no waking, at least for the present session.—Ben. Butler has introduced a new financial scheme in the House, and has made a lengthy speech in support of it. Benjamin wants to abolish gold and silver altogether, and to substitute an irredeemable paper currency in their stead. Butler thinks that gold and silver are relics of a barbarous age. There was a time when Ben. was supposed to have a strong love for the precious metals, in all their different shapes, and when he had an ugly habit of laying violent hands on them. But since a New York judge made him disgorge fifty thousand dollars which he had stolen from a banking house in New Orleans, he seems to have acquired a dislike to the article.

A large number of bills are before Congress granting both money and lands in aid of several new railroads from the western border to the Pacific coast, and to branch roads to connect with the Union Pacific railroad. All these projects constitute the most gigantic swindle of this or any other age.—They are rotten and corrupt, and about four-fifths of the members are directly interested in the spoils.

A long but animated discussion has taken place in the Senate on Miss Sue Murphy's claim. Susan lives in Decatur, Alabama, and claims seven thousand dollars for damages done to her property by the Union army when it occupied that place. Susan says she was *loyal*, and in this she is sustained by the officers of the army who were in Decatur at the time. She ought to be paid, but whether she is or not one thing is certain, that when the debate on her case is closed Sue Murphy will be the best known young woman in the country, and if she does not get her money she will acquire what some people prize more highly, an unbounded notoriety.

A bill was before the House last week authorizing the President to extend the protection of this government over Hayti and St. Domingo. The proposition ought to have embraced Dahomoy and Southern Africa. The bill was laid on the table.

A woman's rights convention was in session in Washington last week. They want an amendment to the constitution conferring the right of suffrage on women, black and white. All the old stagers were on hand—Mrs. Mott. Mrs. Wright, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Dr. Walker, and others. Mrs. Dr. Walker appeared on the platform in *pantaloons*, wearing her hair after the fashion of Eve.

A national convention of the colored people was also in session in that city. They also want Congress to so amend the Constitution as to give them the right to vote in all the Northern States. Forney said in his paper that their deliberations would compare favorably with those of Congress. Whether he intended by that remark to compliment the negroes or to degrade Congress might admit of some doubt, but we can't see that it would have either effect.

How the Money Goes.

If the taxpayers of the country could form any adequate conception of the numberless ways in which a Radical Congress squanders the money collected from them by the government, they would open their eyes with perfect amazement. Here is one instance among a thousand. The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 15th instant, under the head of "Laws of the United States," publishes three columns and a half of closely printed matter, which is made up entirely of appropriations to various Indian tribes under certain treaty stipulations. The following paragraph, relating to the Miami Indians in Kansas, is a specimen of the entire series of appropriations:

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

This is the *second* instalment of the kind, for at the commencement of the publication are the words, *"continued from last week,"* and we learn from the words at the bottom, *"to be concluded next week,"* that its readers will be served with another dish of the same intellectual food.

The real object of the Radicals in Congress when they passed the act under which the laws of the United States are published in certain obscure country newspapers, was to enable a few Radical papers just then started in the Southern States by Northern carpet-baggers to maintain their existence by substantial aid from the public treasury. The benefits of the law have been extended, through the influence of Radical Congressmen, to numerous Northern journals of the *loyal* stamp. In the number of the *Tribune* referred to may be found appropriations to the following tribes of Indians: The Makah tribe, the Menamoncas Mold Indians, Nisqually and Puyadup Indians, the Nez Perees, the Omahas Quapaws, the Qui-na-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians, the Goship bands, &c.

What manner of interest the people of Cambria county can have in these Indian appropriations, apart from the taxes they are compelled to pay for that among other purposes, is not visible to the naked eye.—Not one man in a thousand would read them, nor would he feel any more interest in them than he would in the domestic economy of the South Sea Islanders. In how many loyal papers North and South these laws are published we have no means of knowing. Of course the work is not done merely for the love of the Indians, but the government is charged a round sum for it, and the people's money is taken to pay for it. Thousands of dollars are thus annually filched from the treasury to pay for a useless job and thereby support and maintain Radical newspapers. We do not attach any blame to the editor of the *Tribune*. He did not make the law, and is simply availing himself of the profligate expenditure of the public money by his Radical friends in Congress. The law is a shameless swindle and a cheat. Hundreds of similar instances of reckless extravagance might be given. Congress legislates upon the theory that greenbacks grow upon every bush by the wayside, and to be possessed need only to be plucked. The people are restive and impatient under the oppressive weight of taxation. They ask for bread and a corrupt Congress throws them a stone. How long will this endure? How long will the patient taxpayers of this country consent to be robbed and plundered by the men at Washington?

Bates' Military History.

But few persons not acquainted with the dark and crooked ways of Pennsylvania legislation are aware that there is now being prepared, under the supervision of one Samuel P. Bates, a military history of the Pennsylvania volunteers who served in the late rebellion.

It seems that during the session of 1864 a clause was inserted in the appropriation bill authorizing the Governor to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of the organization of the Pennsylvania volunteers and militia who have been in the field, and who shall be paid a sum *not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars* for such service. At first sight this would seem to be a trifling matter, but it is bound to end in a stupendous fraud upon the treasury. If any man supposed that it was intended at the beginning to complete the work for twenty-five hundred dollars he was not among the initiated. It was simply the entering wedge of a terrible vent in the treasury—merely a beginning of the end. Accordingly, at the session of 1867, the sum of *three thousand dollars* was appropriated for the same purpose, and at the session of 1868 an additional appropriation of *six thousand five hundred dollars* was made to pay clerks and other incidental expenses, thus making the sum of *twelve thousand dollars* already appropriated for this purpose. More than four years have elapsed since this long tailed rat took shelter under the public meal tub, and we learn from the Harrisburg *Patriot* that the historian has progressed no further than the *fiftieth* regiment, and has published the first volume of his work, containing over *thirteen hundred pages*.

This is a huge job, and will cost the State at least *fifty thousand dollars*. Let no man delude himself with the idea that no more appropriations will be made in aid of Bates' history. He has got the machine in full operation, and its wheels will be kept well greased by a Radical legislature. Just as certain as the next legislature meets just so sure will the inevitable Bates make his appearance, knocking at the doors of the treasury, with the *second* volume of his history in his hand, and his Radical friends will pronounce the magical words, *"Open Sesame."* The whole thing is an impudent swindle and a robbery upon the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. Who Samuel P. Bates is we know not, neither do we care. In this State he has hitherto been unknown to fame, but judging from the number of pages contained in the first volume of his work he is evidently *a man of letters*.

We have this one request to make of Bates. A company of veterans called the "Silver Grays," who fought, bled and died for their country, was essentially a Cambria county organization. Here was first conceived the grand idea of its formation, and from this county was recruited most of its members. The people of this county, therefore, feel a just and patriotic pride in all that relates to it. When Bates comes to write the history of the organization and subsequent career of that strong arm of the military force of Pennsylvania we trust that he will do it full and ample justice. Let him remember that as Napoleon had his "Old Guard" so had Cambria county its "Silver Grays." Without the history of the "Silver Grays" Bates' history would be a sad failure. It would be the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

One Thousand Miles.

From the mountains of Utah, close upon the valley of Great Salt Lake, flashes a dispatch, saying that *one thousand miles* of rails have been laid upon the Union Pacific Railroad. For a distance greater than from Washington to New Orleans, from New York to Mobile, or Boston to Chicago, has this continental railroad been pushed westward from Omaha, which is itself more than fourteen hundred miles from New York by the nearest travelled route. Chicago was, a few years ago, the "far West;" to-day the locomotive, drawing after it not only its heavily laden train, but population, manufactures, agriculture and civilization, is fifteen hundred miles beyond the Garden City on the Lake. Beyond the Missouri stretched the "Great American Desert," untilled, unsettled, unexplored; the railroad in crossing it, has opened to emigration lands unequalled on the continent for luxuriant crops of corn, wheat and grass. The Rocky Mountains were Nature's almost insurmountable barrier to further extension of population or trade; the railroad engineers have found a pathway over which they transport crowded trains at twenty-five miles an hour, while all the abundant facilities of a well-stocked road are taxed to the utmost to meet the demands made by the freighting traffic. In inception, execution, and results, this is the grandest enterprise of modern times.

We have spoken of the extent of the traffic of the Union Pacific. It must be borne in mind that all the business thus far has been local trade upon the finished part of a road which precedes, instead of follows, emigration and the manifold business of populous communities. And yet, the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1868, upon an average distance of less than 700 miles, were *more than five million dollars*—a fact as surprising as gratifying. Every added mile opens new sources of revenue, and every year will see the business of every section very greatly increased. Add to this extraordinary local traffic the trade of Utah, Nevada, Montana and Oregon, as they are successively brought within the reach of the U. P. R. R., and then to that sum add the immense through transportation, which will be inevitable when the grand line to the Pacific shall be complete, and the total can hardly be realized or even estimated.

One thousand miles of this road have been built. Five hundred miles of the Central Pacific have also been opened, leaving but about two hundred miles between the two roads. This gap will be filled early in the present year, and by the beginning of summer the tourist may, in the space of a week, make personal comparison of the state of the crops upon the Granite Hills, and upon the western slope of the California Coast Range.

Government has given so liberal aid to the Union Pacific Railroad that it may be fairly denominated a national work. The Government loan of bonds is made as the road progresses, and the Company's own bonds to an amount equal to the U. S. bond subsidy find a ready sale. These bonds are for $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, pay 6 per cent. gold interest, the principal is redeemable in gold, and they are, by provision of the national charter, made a *First Mortgage* upon the entire line. A limited amount are offered for the present at PAR and accrued interest, in currency.

Many bankers predict that when the road is completed, and the issue of bonds consequently stopped, their price will be higher than Governments, they having so long time to run. It is probable that a large amount will be taken for investment upon foreign account. The bonds may be obtained of De Haven & Brother, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c., 40 South 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEFEAT OF THE RADICAL NOMINEE FOR U. S. SENATOR IN INDIANA.—King Caucus has been dethroned in the State of Indiana. A corrupt politician named Will. Cumback was made the radical nominee for U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Hendricks. Sixteen radical members of the legislature refused to support him and voted for a candidate of their own. The democrats supported Mr. Hendricks for re-election. Numerous ballots were had without resulting in the election of either of these candidates. The sixteen radical bolters, however, stood firm. They could neither be wheedled nor forced from their purpose to defeat the corrupt Cumback. Finally that gentleman was compelled to withdraw, and Mr. D. D. Pratt, a respectable and conservative man, was elected.

The moral of this result is that independence and firmness give power and success to the weak and few. A strong will is worth a regiment in battle. Let the members of our legislature profit by the example of the sixteen fearless Indianians who refused to bow before the throne of King Caucus, but who, in utter contempt of his power, took him by the neck and heels and pitched him disgracefully out of the legislative hall.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

AN ERROR.—We notice that several of our democratic exchanges, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, have fallen into the error of taking it for granted that if the State Committee does not meet before the fourth of March and appoint a later day for the assembling of the State Convention, that body will meet on that day, pursuant to a resolution supposed to have been adopted by the last State Convention. As no such resolution was adopted by the last Convention, it follows that the next Convention cannot be held on the fourth of March, except by express provision of the Committee. The almost universal expression of the democratic press of the State in favor of a later assembling of the Convention, will, doubtless, cause its postponement to a day considerably later than the fourth of March.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1869.

Dear Freeman—Hon. John Scott was duly elected U. S. Senator on Tuesday by the Republicans, the Democrats voting for Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, State Senator from the Clearfield district.

On Monday night the bill retaining Mr. Peltz (who was defeated at the October election) in office as Receiver of Taxes in the city of Philadelphia, was brought up and as the law requires the Receiver to be sworn in on the 25th of January, it was necessary that this bill should be passed immediately, and the Radicals went to work in their usual happy style. The ex-speaker led off, and the smaller lights followed in his wake, but as the law was to be violated and the ex-speaker had his say, his man Friday *kackled*, and some Rooster called the previous question. This was indispensable. It wouldn't do to have the subject discussed. The scheme might be ventilated, and Peltz would be compelled to vacate. On Wednesday the bill was again taken up, and as usual the previous question being called, the bill was passed. The Democrats may expect this in all bills having a political tendency (and the ex-speaker insists that this is a political necessity). It has always been the tactics of the Radicals, and as they are becoming more unscrupulous every day, it is not to be supposed they could be weaned off now, when their salvation as a party depends on such infamous legislation to keep them in power. They have a great advantage over Democrats in this particular. If they cannot elect their men, they can and do legislate them into office. I notice the Radical papers are begining to squirm under the load they are compelled to carry by the leaders of their party in the State Legislature. The peace and quiet of the Radical family is being disturbed, and the proceedings are not just as harmonious as the head of a large and respectable family could desire to have among his offspring. The eldest of the family thinks the spoils were not equally distributed. There was no fatted calf slaughtered for him, and he declined to accept his portion. A younger member of the family was equally dissatisfied, and suggested that the elder brother should have his share. He is not considered an important branch of the family, however. He is not under the parental roof and not entitled to any favors from that quarter when the youngers are to be taken care of.

The pasting and folding question has been finally disposed of. After the defeat of the resolution in the Senate, the House, in its determined efforts to take care of its friends, passed a resolution that the Speaker and Clerk appoint an additional number of officers (pasters and folders are officers now.) not exceeding twenty seven. I don't understand how these gentlemen will get their pay. Some of our weak-kneed Democrats, as before, (hoping to have a share of the spoils, I presume,) went with the Rads. on this resolution.

There were quite a number of visitors in the city on Tuesday and Wednesday.

There has been but little legislation, and that mostly of a local character. The Senate had no session on Friday, there not being a quorum present. The Democrats adjourned, and the Rads. were left in the lurch. The House adjourned over from Friday until Tuesday at 3 P. M. H.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—*Thrilling and Heartrending Scenes.*—We mentioned briefly yesterday, the news brought by telegraph, of the destruction of another steamboat on the Mississippi river, and the loss of many lives. The particulars are painfully interesting, and we are enabled to lay them before our readers even before we expected. The stern-wheel steamer Glide, Captain J. F. Muse, which left New Orleans Thursday evening with freight and six or eight passengers, for Grand Ecore, exploded her boilers at midnight at or near what is known as the Valcourine crossing, some fifty miles above the city. The steamer subsequently took fire and was totally destroyed. Some eight or ten of the passengers and crew are supposed to have been killed outright by the explosion, and some twenty-five or thirty scalded more or less seriously. The Glide had been running along with the steamer Blackford, bound for Bayou Catau-bleau, and had passed her a short time before the accident occurred. The Blackford and the Thomas Powell, both bound up, reached the Glide some twenty minutes after the explosion, and took on board her passengers, who were in imminent danger from the flames, which were then making rapid progress. At the time the accident occurred the Glide was in the middle of the river, and there was no way for the passengers to have gained the shore had not assistance been given them by the steamers mentioned.—Shortly before two o'clock this morning the steamer Governor Allen, Capt. Tobin, bound down to the city from the Ouachita River, reached the scene of the disaster, and at once rounded to to render assistance. The Gov. Allen took on board from the Blackford and Powell most, if not all, of the injured, and brought them down to the city, some being sent to their homes, while others were sent to the Charity Hospital for treatment.—*Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 15th.*

SUDDENLY BECAME RICH.—Judge Latrobe, a well known American jurist, died some time since in Europe while traveling on the continent, and it was ascertained at the time his will was read that he had bequeathed a considerable amount of his property to Miss Verdie S. Gelter, of Cumberland county, Pa. The matter was the subject of several articles at the time in the New York papers, but as time passed on and nothing further was heard in relation to the matter, the truth of the news of the young lady's good fortune began to be doubted. Recently, however, all doubts have been set at rest by the arrival of the papers of administration of Judge Latrobe's estate, and it is proved by them that Miss Gelter has fallen heir to a large portion of the Judge's very valuable property, and that the lady is now independently wealthy for life.

—The nomination of Wm. A. Wallace, for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of the Pennsylvania legislature, was a deserved tribute, and all that it was in the power of our friends in that State to pay, to one of the most efficient working democrats in all Pennsylvania, and a gentleman every way worthy to succeed to the chair, which Mr. Buckalew vacates next March with the sincere regret of every democrat in pennsylvania or out.—*N. Y. World.*

—The action of the Democratic Senators at Harrisburg, in refusing to present themselves in the Senate Chamber while the infamous Peltz bill was pending, is entitled to the highest commendation. They did exactly right, and the way they checkmated the low tricksters who sought to nulify the will of the people by a mean and contemptible legislative dodge, will secure to the praise of every honest voter in the Commonwealth. All honor to them!

—Ben. Butler says, "Coined Gold has ever been the handmaid of Despotism."—He doesn't think it so objectionable in the shape of spoons and plate.

A State Historian.

The golden era of literary patronage has returned once more, and produces for the benefit of mankind a historian. It is not Lathrop Motley, nor Bancroft, nor Draper, but Samuel P. Bates, member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The first volume of the great History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, containing over thirteen hundred pages, is before us. This instalment of the work goes no farther than the fiftieth regiment, and the public may, therefore, expect, at least four more volumes of the work—When finished, it may be safely estimated that it will cost not less than fifty dollars a copy. The Pennsylvania legislature has thus shown a liberality towards literature which outshines that of the famous Augustan age. Our modern Augustus who so mildly rules the State, we learn from the preface, warmly encouraged the author while prosecuting his labors, and a munificent Mæcenas, in the person of Hon. George Connell, purchased with the money in the Treasury, as the legislative proceedings show, four thousand copies of the book. This is a far higher recognition of literary merit than that which is received in that golden age for authors, when Addison, Steele, Gray and Parnell were honored by government. Our author has a department established for him, and he receives the dignified title of State Historian. Clerks and messengers are provided for him. Postage, telegrams and incidental expenses are paid by the public. How delightful it is to be an author in these times, and enjoy the magnificent patronage of a radical Pennsylvania legislature! Narrow-minded and suspicious people, who constantly carp at the expenditures of the legislature, will call this a job, and will begin to count up its immense cost to the treasury. Let these savers of candle-ends and cheese parings grumble. Grateful posterity (which does not pay, it is true,) will thank a legislature and a Governor who transmitted them such a work, even if it cost the present generation fifty dollars a volume. It will be a splendid illustration of what patronage can do to encourage the writing of historical books and the printing of the same.

The labor consumed in preparing these volumes has, doubtless, been immense.—When it is considered that the greater portion of them consists of the rolls of upwards of two hundred regiments in the office of the Adjutant General, the amount of work performed may be appreciated. It has required the labor of four Assistant State Historians, besides the State Historian himself, for upwards of a year, and is yet far from being completed.

Instead of wearily wasting time in searching among the archives, examining reports of battles, or visiting the fields, our historian took another and quite an original plan. He wrote circulars. His materials come fresh from the hands of the living performers of the glorious deeds which he recounts. It is quite true that these materials may, sometimes, be subject to slight suspicion. Defective memories do not supply the best data for history. Even at this distance of time, passion or prejudice might warp some of the narrators to whom the State Historian acknowledges himself indebted for reports.—Besides some of our heroes may be given to a little harmless exaggeration of the value of the service which they performed. This, however, may lend a piquancy and charm to the history which it might not otherwise possess. The War Department might have furnished much more accurate materials than the accounts from officers on which the State Historian was compelled to rely. But he says that he was not permitted to make use of the books and records in the Adjutant General's office at Washington. His application was "stubbornly refused." It is evident that Secretary Stanton did not have a high appreciation of the great historical work which he was preparing under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Stanton who knows something of the radicals of his State may have suspected a job in it, and refused to encourage it. If it is not as complete as a State Historian with four assistants could make it, it should be remembered that the time allowed has been much shorter than that consumed by a Motley or a Buckle. A legislature less kindly disposed toward literature might be elected, and might rudely suspend the prosecution of the work. It had, therefore, to go on with the materials at hand. We congratulate the Historian and his Assistant Historians that four volumes are yet to come. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

News of the Week.

—Forty guests were poisoned in Brooklyn last week by eating colored candy at a party.

—Another English Catholic prelate, Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, is to be made a cardinal.

—Kentucky, it is said, has never lost a cent by the defalcation of any State official during her entire existence as a State.

—Eliis Bowan, aged sixty years, and weighing four hundred pounds, died at Lampeter, Lancaster county, on Thursday.

—The Democracy of New Hampshire have nominated John Bell for Governor, and Gen. M. T. Donohue for Railroad Commissioner.

—During the past thirteen years 105 murders have been committed in New York city, the perpetrators which were never discovered.

—An insane man named Eli Heverly, of Overton township, Bradford county, committed suicide on the 17th instant by shooting himself.

—A son of Joseth Espenlade, of Renova, formerly of Williamsport, died some days ago from the effects of poison administerd by a servant girl.

—Colonel John W. Forney, and Colonel Alexader McClure have been elected "honorary" colored men, by the convention of that race, at Washington.

—The Newport (R. I.) *News* says there is a family in that city in which the father is seventeen years of age, the mother sixteen and the baby three weeks old.

—A little girl died at Paterson on Thursday, poisoned, it is supposed, from coloring matter in candy, which she ate Christmas.—The reason assigned is a very probable one.

—John Botdorf, engaged in running a market car from Baltimore to Susbury, Shamokin, Ashland, &c., was killed at the latter place, on Monday last, by being crushed between two cars.

—Knapp, a prisoner in the Western Penitentiary, recently put on the garb of insanity, and played his part so well that he procured quarters in the hospital, from which he soon made his escape.

—Joseph Gee, of Middleburg township, Luzerne county, was burned te death, a few days ago, by rushing into his house, which was on fire, to save some of his papers and money, stowed away in a bureau.

—John Otherday, the Indian who saved the lives of sixty white people during the Indian massacre, was hauled up before the St. Paul police court, the other day, and fined five dollars for being drunk and disorderly.

—Australian letters fully confirm the reported massacre at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, by Moors. Thirty-three whites and about twenty friendly natives were killed, and the prosperous settlement was entirely blotted out.

—Secretary McCulloch recently issued an order discharging all the colored messengers in the Treasury, and supplying their places with ex-soldiers. The heads of bureaus made such opposition, however, that the order was revoked.

—On Tuesday last, as two men, Cornlious Clepper and Peter Goodling, at a store in Washington township, York county, were tuselling in a playful manner with a gun, the same was discharged, and the contents entered the stomach of Mr. Goodling, causing death in about six hours.

—George Maguire, who was confined in the Kittanning jail on the charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, escaped on the 16th inst., by first making a hole through the ceiling of an upper room to the roof and letting himself down to the ground by means of a rope made out of his bed-clothes.

—Mrs. Twitchell has been acquitted of participation in the murder of her mother Mrs. Hill, the Prosecuting Attorney abandoning the case immediately after the conclusion of the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth. The evidence was not considered strong enough to justify further procedure against her.

—A short time ago a man named Hornsby, near Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, was slightly bitten by a terrier dog. The wound was trifling, and no thought of hydrophobia was entertained until Saturday the 16th inst., when the usuall symtoms began to make their appearance, and on Tuesday morning he was a corpse.

—Washington Bunting, employed in a paper mill in Lower Oxford township, Chester county, met with a terrible death on Saturday, the 16th inst., by being caught in the belting of a shaft which revolves at the rate of 250 times a minute, around which he was whirled until the machinery could be stopped. His limbs were much shattered and one leg torn off, yet he lived about three hours.

—The Republican nominees for the U. S. Senate, lately made, are as follows: Reuben E. Fenton, New York; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; and Carl Shurz, Missouri. The successful candidates in all these States succeeded only after a bitter contest, in which the ill-feelings engendered do not end with the final ballot. In this State, the nomination of John Scott does not meet the approbation of the anti-Cameron wing of the party.

—A terrible accident occured in the town of Falmouth, Maine, on the 22d inst. A man named Swett was cutting trees, when the axe glanced and buried itself in the body of a lad named Marison, killing him almost instantly. They were alone, and Swett was so horror struck that he went into convulsions. He was found writhing in the snow at that condition and the dead body of the lad near by, the liver protruding from the wound. It is feared that Swett will also die from the effects of the shock.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, some time in December last, a DARK BRINDLE BULL, one year and a half old, with a white spot on the left side; no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. WILLIAM A. BAGLEY.
Carroll Tp., Jan. 21, 1869.-3t.*

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

Hoffman ..... vs. Colclesser et al.
Garman ..... vs. James et al.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 21, '69

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS AND SCHOOL TREASURERS.—The County Auditors, having certified the amount of Road and School Taxes received on Seated and Unseated Lands, the Supervisors and Treasurers of School Boards of the several districts entitled to the same are requested to present proper vouchers to the County Treasurer, and receive the same, on and after the first day of February, 1869.

JOHN FERGUSON,
JOHN A KENNEDY, } Com'rs.
MAURICE McNAMARA,
Attest—THOMAS J. GLASS, Clerk. [jan 21.

NON-EXPLOSIVE!
THE NEW LIGHT,
PETROLEUM FLUID!!
Gives twice the light of Carbon Oil, and is safe under all circumstances.
CANNOT BE EXPLODED!
The undersigned are now manufacturing and have for sale their
NEW PETROLEUM FLUID
made by distillation without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil wherever introduced.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!
Send for Circular. Address
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Hand Street,
Jan. 21, 1869.-3m. PITTSBURGH.

CHEAP REAL ESTATE.—I will sell for cash, or on time, the following described Real Estate:
FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in the Borough of Ebensburg.
SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying immediately south of Ebensburg.
A FARM OF 130 ACRES in Blacklick Township, about 50 acres cleared. An excellent Coal Bank on the tract.
FOUR TRACTS UNIMPROVED LAND in Summerhill Township.
A TRACT OF UNIMPROVED LAND in Washington Township.
A HOUSE and LOT at Hemlock, now in possession of Mr. Moreland.
A TRACT OF LAND in Washington Tp., in name of Ruffner.
Also, various other LANDS or LOTS OF GROUND in different portions of Cambria Co.
☞ A good title will be given in all cases.
ROBERT L. JOHNSTON.
Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869 tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County.—In the matter of the first and second accounts of Enoch Farrensworth, Administrator of William Henry Lloyd, dec'd, the last of which was submitted to J. C. Easly upon exceptions. And now, to wit: 9th December, 1868, on motion of George M. Reade, Esq., James C. Easly appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the said accountant to and among the persons legally entitled thereto. By the Court. Extract from the Record.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court this 9th day of December, 1868.
JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend or be debarred from any share of said fund.
Jan. 21.-3t. J. C. EASLY, Auditor.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different preparations now from the many called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, moral, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is an unfailing safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
☞ For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg Pa. [nov. 12, '68-y.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : JAN. 28, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fresh No. 1 Oysters, in cans, constantly for sale by M. L. Oatman.

The entire number of militia enrolled in this county during the year 1868 is put down at 2,416.

Several boys were arrested in Tyrone last week and sent to jail, charged with pilfering from a store in that place.

A lad at Hemlock, this county, whi'e coasting down a steep hill, on Friday last, ran against a large log and sustained considerable injury.

We have no contributions to our "Youth's Department" this week. Answers to Enigma and Charade given in our last will be published in our next issue.

The attention of Supervisors and School Directors is invited to the notice published elsewhere in our paper over the signature of the County Commissioners.

A turkey weighing twenty-four and a half pounds, and measuring five feet from point of beak to tip of tail, was recently shot near Newry, Blair county.

David Farber, repair foreman on the Pa. R. R. at Wilmore, jumped from an engine while in motion, on Tuesday of last week, and was pretty severely injured.

A lad named Myers died in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, from that dreadful disease, hydrophobia, on the 12th inst.—He had been bitten by a rabid cat about a month previous.

Hon. D. J. Morrell gave a reception to the Senator elect, Hon. John A. Scott, and to the members of Congress from this State, in Washington, on Thursday last. It is said to have been a very brilliant affair.

Dr. H. B. Miller, of Altoona, whom we know to be a competent dentist, and clever gentleman, makes a most liberal offer to persons from a distance getting work done by him. See his card.

Mrs. Isaac Cornelius, of Cass township, Huntingdon county, presented her husband with a Christmas present in the shape of three bouncing babies. It is well enough, perhaps, for Mr. C. that "Christmas comes but once a year."

James Powell, of Falls River, Mass., fell from a passenger train near New Florence, a few nights since, and was struck by a freight train, which fractured the cap of one of his knees and tore much of the flesh from his legs. He was taken to the Westmoreland Poor House.

Mrs. Catharine Hoover, of Allegheny Furnace, Blair county, has been suffering with a pain in her foot for the past six years, but recently the pain ascended her leg, and she was surprised to find, a few days since, a long cambric needle imbedded in the flesh, which she forthwith had extracted.

The name of the man M'Cormiek, reported to have been murdered in Indiana county, was John, not Robert, and he is not dead, but still liveth. He was not assaulted and beaten, but he either fell, a horse kicked him, somebody struck him, or something else happened to him, and that is all that is known about the whole affair.

The editors and publishers of the Greensburg *Democrat* have been prosecuted for libel by A. M. Bowser, of Irwin. They entered bail in $100 each for their appearance at the hearing of the case on yesterday. When will people learn the utter folly of prosecuting newspaper men for what they conceive to be libellous?

At the annual election of the Cambria County Fire Insurance Co., held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the current year: J. Moore, E. Roberts, I. Crawford, G. M. Reade, A. A. Barker, Jno. Williams, W. Kittell, R. H. Tudor, Jno. Lloyd, E. J. Mills, R. L. Johnston, and Henry Walters.

At an election of the E. & C. R. R. Co., held on the 11th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Barker; Directors, Ed. Roberts, Henry Foster, James Myers, Jno. Williams, Geo. J. Rodgers, Evan E. Evans, Richard Jones, Thos. Griffith, Abel Lloyd, H. J. Lombaert, Geo. M. Reade, and Jas. A. Moore.

The Odd Fellows hereaways, with their wives, sweethearts, and other lady friends, indulged in a most sumptuous repast at their lodge room, on Friday night last.—The war is said to have been carried into *Turkey* with a perfect vengeance, and the whole affair is represented as having been replete with delicious edibles and pleasant enjoyment. *Odd fellows*, however, not to invite the printers.

A girl named Brown, from Ashland county, Ohio, but who has resided near Williamsburg, Blair county, for the past six months, is said to be afflicted with a snake in her stomach, and the reptile frequently crawls up her throat and produces choking fits.—She was recently taken to the Poor House, and the officer who accompanied her alleges that he saw the snake protrude its head several inches from her mouth no less than five times while on the way, and in each instance choking fits were the result. Several citizens of Williamsburg testify to like facts.

Rev. G Christoph, for the past seven years or so pastor of the St. Benedict's congregation, Carrolltown, has been called to assume the duties of professor at St. Vincent's Academy, near Latrobe, and Thursday last took his departure for the scene of his future labors. No clergyman has ever more fully or faithfully performed the duties of pastor, and no people has ever more heartily loved or highly esteemed their spiritual director than have the members of St. Benedict's church loved and esteemed Father Ciles. He has won the respect and good will of all classes, and they cannot but wish him abundant graces in this life and unending felicity in the next.

On last Sunday week Rev. R. C. Christy, pastor of the Catholic church in this place, proposed to his congregation that twelve members thereof should undertake the expense of putting in the twelve large windows required for the new church building in course of erection, stating at the same time that the name of each donor or any other inscription the donor himself might desire, would be inscribed upon the window he had contributed, which would be of stained glass, and would cost about ninty dollars. Up to present writing eleven of the windows have been taken, and of course the remaining one will not long go begging. The idea is a good one, and we are pleased to note the fact that it has so soon been acted upon.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father in Cambria township, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., by Rev. W. H. Schell, Mr. Ed. James, junior editor of the *Alleghanian*, and Miss Annie, youngest daughter of Rees S. Lloyd, Esq. We extend the hand of welcome to our young typo friend, and embrace the opportunity to congratulate him upon the sly manner in which he slipped his head into the matrimonial noose. May him and his fair bride enjoy a long life of unal-*Lloyd* happiness, and when their "forms" are "locked up" in the cold embrace of death may their life records present a "clean proof" and may the good deeds "registered" to their credit entitle them to enrollment among the heavenly "quires."

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, Jan. 25, 1869.

Friend Mac—On Thursday night last occurred one of the most terrific fires that ever happened in this city. The large and commodious freight car shop belonging the Pa. R. R. Co.—a building erected in the form of an L, one wing being about 600 feet and the other about 400 feet long by some 75 or 80 feet wide—was set on fire by some fiend in human shape, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the night in question, and with its contents was totally destroyed. At the time of the fire there were in the shop twelve or fifteen new cars, worth some eight hundred or a thousand dollars each, besides seven other cars laden with merchandise, bacon, lard, leather, coal and sand. These cars and all they contained, together with the lumber, tools and machinery contained in the building, were also consumed, while several buildings adjacent, belonging to other parties, were more or less injured. The Company's loss is estimated at $100,000.—They have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the miscreant who communicated the fire, and the city authorities have offered an additional reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any one guilty of incendiarism within the corporate limits. As is usual on such occasions here, there was considerable pilfering and stealing going on in other parts of the city while the fire was raging. One lady lost a valuable sewing machine, and several others who had not taken the precaution to secure their doors found themselves minus hams, bread, butter and other articles on the following morning. The fire department, as usual, were promptly on the scene, and worked with a will and determination worthy of all praise. The citizens in the vicinity of the conflagration are in a great measure indebted to the brave and gallant firemen for the preservation of their properties.

On Thursday evening some one of the light-fingered gentry effected an entrance by the back way into the sewing room of Mrs. M'Clellan, but finding there was little of value excepting portions of a dress pattern lying around loose, he confiscated it and a considerable quantity of dress trimmings, besides a small sum of money which he found in a drawer, and then made his exit by the way he had entered.

The last "Altoona Vindicator," by way of amusement, no doubt, pitches into the City Council with a perfect looseness, for not being as Democratic as he could desire. I think the editor is presuming too far on the gullibility of his readers if he imagines for a moment that the dose he gave them last week will be swallowed as good Democratic doctrine. It is true the majority of the Council are Democrats, but they are none the less men of integrity and independence, who know their rights and their duties, and dare maintain the one and perform the other without fear, favor or affection. When sworn into office they were to know no party or sect, or do aught else incompatible with the best interests of the entire city. Their first duty was to elect a Solicitor, and for this position two legal gentlemen were named. One of these was known to the majority of Council as a man of enlarged views and great legal abilities. The other may be his peer in all respects, but he was not so well known. Consequently the one that was known to be competent was chosen to fill the position. And that this was right even the "Vindicator" man should be willing to admit, as his own case will illustrate. He has a suit in Court, and has the right to select an attorney to plead his cause. Which would he employ, one known to be competent, or one of whom nothing was known? The City Solicitor is not a party man, so far as I know. He has not identified himself with any party, and few men possess a better legal record or more gentlemanly attributes. That the present incumbent is a democrat and a gentleman is beyond question, but that is no reason why the "Vindicator" man should lash himself into a fury over the fact that the Council has saw fit to stop the pay of an incompetent official. Nor does it argue very much for his intelligence when he says that some of the "best minds" in the city doubt that the Council has the power to stop the pay of of an officer. Any man with common sense who has ever read the charter cannot for a moment doubt that Council possesses that very power. But the "Vindicator," with streaming eyes and accents wild, exclaims that the city is in the hands of the Philistines or Republicans. Rather a left-handed compliment to his Honor the Mayor, who has general supervision over all our municipal affairs. The Council, being the first elected under the city charter, had much to contend with, but I think they have done a great deal towards bringing order out of chaos. It is possible, however, that they have not nor could not do anything that would meet the approbation of the "Vindicator" man. I could nevertheless, if the occasion required it, show much good that the present Council has accomplished, and if future Councils pursue the same commendable course the progress and prosperity of our new city will be ensured.—The inuendoes of the "Vindicator" contain other flings which I shall pass by for the present. It certainly affords me no pleasure to find fault in any way with the Democratic organ of the city, and I trust shall never have occasion to do so again.

Quite a sensation was created among the "loiilists" here by a communication in the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury over the non de plume of "Allen." Oh! Lord, but it did cause a rattling among the dry bones. Bowie knives and pistols were greatly in vogue with those who were hurt. The "called gemmen" who had their names associated with the white trash were not a little indignant at the insult.

Yours, &c., T. I M.

WILMORE, Jan. 25, 1868.

Dear Freeman—Was hoping to have something now for you this week, but as yet nothing has occurred Everybody seems to be sleeping—waiting on the returning spring to rouse their dormant energies.

Business, also, has been very dull, except the *bark* business, which in every form seems to flourish.

The weather has been very moderate for some time, and the snow has nearly all disappeared. This is pleasing to a few persons who were afraid of being *slayed* by a young politician who caused so much coolness here in November by going into business.

As a Democrat of the "New Block" I might submit some new political theories for an amateur critic to exercise his or her talents upon, were I not afraid of *butchering* your coulmns by a "nonsensical article."

A movement is on foot here to organize a society of Good Templars, and it is thought the project will be successful.

Rev. J. D. Hardman, of Altoona, who has canvassed the State in the Temperance cause, delivered a lecture on that subject to a large audience, in the Lutheran church here on last (Saturday) evening. He accused us of having too many *dealings* and went so far as to caution us against loving *Portor*.

Our worthy representative paid us a flying visit on last Saturday. Seems to *beer* his new honors meekly.

The agent and employees of the P. R R. Co., are now doing business in the new depot, which is accorded to be as fine a one as there is east of Pittsburg.

For an indefinite period I reluctantly close on account of nothing to say.

CHIP, &c.

THE EBENSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rev. B. M. Kerr, A M., Principal, will open on the next session of five months, or twenty-weeks, on Monday, February 8th, 1869.—Terms, per scholar, one-half in advance, $15, $20 and $25, according to grade.

PRIMEVAL POLITICKS.

BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

Mister Editur—I hev been a readin' ov lecktshures made by sientifik men on *Primeval Flora* and *fanna*, and on *Primeval Kemistry*, but the subjeckt of *prtmeval politicks* remains ontouched yet. So I guess I had orto touch that ere subjeckt jest a leetle. Sientifik men prove that the world onto which we live is a hundred thousand years old. They prove this by the compound eye in the *tribolite*, an animal found deown onto the *pala-ozoic* formashun. That ere animal was made tew see, for it has eyes; therefor ther must ov bin light. It's a water animal; therefor ther must ov bin clear water. It's a hundred thousand years old; therefor ther must ov bin water and light a hundred thousand years ago.

Now we drop the *filosofy* and take up the *politicks*. The word *tribolite* means *three fold*, so that this animal no dont was a *paster and folder*. Ef so, we can trace *pasters and folders* back onto the sekond geological formashun. This ez the first instance on rekord ov pasters and folders, but the remains is very noomerus.

The next instance ov paster and folder ez found onto the beaver, which has a flat tale made on purpos to paste and to fold. They wer noomerus tew, and built many *dams*, for which reason it ez rekoned that they wer a crewel wicked rase. Both these speches is now extinckt, except the beaver, but another speches has sprung up at Harrisburg that ar akin to the old *tribolite*, which ez misteriously prooved. Examinin' ov ther eyes, they are found tew be made fur light, and tho' not a water animal, yet examinin' ov the retina ov ther eyes it is found that *greenbacks* ez distinctly *reflected*. They ar noomerus tew, and breed fast, like the old *tribolite*. Whether this speches breeds in Landises old mill-dam, on Paxton creek, ez a good questshun for antiquarians. Our Legislathure shood investigate the matter, as they seem to breed very noomerusly. No doubt thousands ev years after this sum geologist will dig up the organic remains ov these pesky critters, and spekulate onto ther origin. Ef ther eyes ar as good as the eye ov the *pala-ozoic tribolite* no dout the *greenback* will still be visible onto ther eyes. Gen. Grant, not bein' a sientifik man, is *mum* on this subjekt, but he thinks with Gov. Geary that lame soljers who fit for ther country orto git orfis. Yours, in the wool, N., JR.

NOTA BENE, which means take notis.—My Unkel promised tew giv' me one ov Webster's quarto Dickshunaries ef I would spell tew hundred words that he would select. When it come onto the test I spelt all but the last word, which was the name ov a river onto Italy. I spelled it first "*P o e*," but he said it warn't Edgar Poe. I then spelt it "*P-o h*," but he sed it wern't an in torjeckshun. I then braced my nerves and spelt it "*P-e-i-a-u g-h*." He larft and sed that would do, and giv' the dickshunary onto me. Neather him nor me noes yet ef it is right or wrong. But he sez I'm improvin' in spellin'.

N., JR.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 25, 1869.

Dear Freeman—Local news is still scarce The weather has been warm and mild up to the 24th inst. The snow is pretty well gone and the streams are all open.

Parke's new Opera House has received the finishing touches, and is now a model of elegance and comfort. It is very commodious and is otherwise admirably adapted to the purpose for which it has been fitted up. It will be occupied for a brief period, commencing on Monday night next, by a theatrical troupe from Pittsburgh.

The Cambria Iron Company is about changing its title to the Cambria Iron, Coal and Steel Company. There will be an increase of capital stock—some say to six millions of dollars. More territory will be bought up, and the "machine" will no doubt be run strong.

The weather has been so favorable that stone masons are busily engaged in putting up the foundations of houses, and many new buildings are progressing. Painters are engaged on outside work, and carpenters are framing tenements. There certainly will be a cold spell yet, and will likely be early in February.

The spring elections will soon be at hand, but little interest is now taken in local elections.

There have been several exhibitions and musical entertainments in the Union Hall and other places, but not of an extraordinary character.

The chicken pox are prevailing in some localities—otherwise the general health is good. The soft weather may occasion sickness.

There will be an eclipse on the evening of the 27th inst. If the weather should be clear, the moon will be seen partially obscured, commencing at about 7 o'clock.

I have nothing more to note just at present and being unwell will ask your indulgence to next week. MACSHANE, Jr.

IN DEMAND.—Considerable inquiry is being made just now for tenement houses by many of those who do not own the roofs that shelter them. There should be more houses erected in our town, and if our neighbor down the road don't succeed in removing the centre of the county to its extreme circumference, we hope to see many new buildings put up the coming summer. And those who make these improvements will do well to remember that George Huntley has all kind of building hardware, as well as paints, which he will sell very cheap in order to encourage improvements of this kind. Any one who needs any article in his line may rest assured that no dealer can undersell him.

ECLIPSE.—If everynody will keep a sharp look out and a stiff upper lip they will be apt to see an eclipse of the moon at an early hour this (Wednesday) evening, and if they then go to Shoemaker & Co's cheap cash store they will see a stock of merchandise that cannot be eclipsed in quantity, quality, or cheapness of price, by any similar assortment this side of the moon s eclipse. There is no moonshine about this latter statement, however, as all can learn who pay the Messrs. Shoemaker a visit.

STILL MAINTAINED.—The reputation earned by A. H. Faller for keeping the largest and most lucious oysters ever brought to Ebensburg is still maintained by that gentleman.—If you wish to indulge in the finest bivalves, the choicest confections, nuts, fruits, etc., the freshest ale or beer, or any other palatable delicacy, you can be accommodated at a moderate price by Mr. Faller.

WE understand our friend, M. L. Oatman, of this place, is doing the largest Flour trade done in Ebensburg. He keeps on hand at all times the choicest brands of Flour, and sells at a shorter profit than any dealer in this vicinity.

The choicest Groceries of all kinds will also be found at Mr. Oatman's establishment, and can be bought at the most reasonable rates.

STILL ENOUGH.—If any body supposes that Vallie Barker has not enough of goods of all kinds to supply every body who wants to buy the best of merchandise at the very lowest figures, a visit to his extensive establishment will soon dispel the doubt. He keeps up an ample stock and keeps his prices down very low.

SPRING.—Only one more winter month remains after the present, and during that time Mr. R. R. Davis intends to dispose of his large and beautiful assortment of goods at extraordinary low prices, in order to make room for his spring stock. Let bargain seekers make a note of this fact, and act accordingly.

"THE TELEGRAPH," published at Kenosha, Wis., says:

A GOOD MEDICINE.—It is not often we say much in favor of Patent Medicines, because it is hard distinguishing between the humbug and the really valuable medicine. But we go out of our general custom to say that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is no humbug. We have tried it, and we know it to be almost infallible in cases of indigestion, disarrangement of the Liver, &c. It has cured us of the most obstinate case of Jaundice, after every other remedy had failed. And in no less than half a dozen instances, where we have recommended it to our friends for the same disease, it has proved alike efficacious; and we have yet to hear of the case wherein it has failed.

THIS BITTERS IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOLIC ADMIXTURE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters; in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by Druggists and others everywhere. [jan 21.-1m.

RABITUAL COSTIVENESS OR CONSTIPATION.—From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every day walks of life we hear people complain of nervous and sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, loss of Appetite, Cholic Pains, want of sleep at night, and drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to costiveness or constipation of the bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of catharic remedies how shall they choose? We all know that catharics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in as perfectly healthy and natural state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well, after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach.

HOW TO KILL A TOWN.—The Dubuque *Herald* gives the following receipt for knocking a town stiff and dead, which we think is so applicable to our own town that we transfer it to our columns: "If you wish to kill off a town, put up no more buildings than you are obliged to occupy yourself. If you should happen to have an empty building, and any one should want to rent, ask about three times its actual value. Look at every newcomer with a scowl. Turn a cold shoulder to every business man or mechanic seeking a home among you. Go abroad for wares rather than purchase of your own merchants or manufacturers at the same prices. Refuse to advertise, so that persons at a distance will not suppose any business is being done in your town. A prompt and close observance of these rules will ruin any town in two years."

The Danger of Delay.

But few diseases require more attention than Colds and Coughs, and few are more generally neglected. How many persons, when they take a cold, consider it of no importance, and let it run on, without reflecting a moment on its consequences Remember that neglected colds are frequently dangerous, and often result in diseases most difficult to cure A cold in the head produces a cough, then comes pain in the side, fever, difficulty in breathing, and finally ends in Consumption. Who would suffer from a cold, with the probability of a serious attack of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Inflamation of the Lungs, &c., when that efficient preventive, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS can be had at any moments notice? It will remove the tickling sensation which preceeds a cold prevent hoarsness, check coughing, expel the mucous gathered in the bronchia, and resist successfully that fell destroyer, Consumption.

BEWARE!—The great success which has attended the celebrated Metropolitan Oil, wherever introduced, has led to the manufacture of inferior burning fluids, which are being palmed upon the public as superior articles. The Metropolitan Oil can have no equal as a cheap, brilliant and satisfactory inluminating fluid, and all oils introduced to compete with it, while they fall very far short of the mark, are infringements on this patent, and hence the proprietor of the right in this county, Mr. M. L. Oatman, is determined to proceed against all parties who undertake to sell any such oils within the bounds of Cambria county. The Metropolitan Oil cannot be excelled in any particular, and the public should beware of all imitations, for they are worthless.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the Prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and send information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing Parties wishing the Prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.
165 South Second St., Williamsburg, Kings County New York. [Nov.12,'68.-1y.

TO ASCERTAIN the length of the day or night at any time during the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives you the length of the night, and double the time of its setting, which gives you the length of the day. To keep yourself posted on time and its flight, buy one of those excellent American watches which C. T. Roberts is selling so very cheap, and which will be sure to give you perfect satisfaction.

THE WEATHER.—Though the weather has been very mild for the past three weeks, Messrs. Leopold & Brother, at the *Oak* Hall Clothing Store, Main street, Johnstown, have sold lots of winter clothing. Buyers know that winter is not over, and that they can purchase cheap and durable goods at Oak Hall.

AUCTION.—Never buy goods at auction. If you do you will get cheated. If you need any thing in the Dry Goods line, go to Leopold Mayer's New York Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Store, and you will have a chance to examine before you buy. He keeps on Main street, Johnstown.

GOOD LOOKS depend on good dress, and no one is well dressed without a new hat.—We saw tip-top hats at L. Cohen & Bro.'s New York Clothing Hall, Johnstown, on Main street, opposite the Express office. We examined the price. Cohens sell cheap and good goods.

SHADOWS.—Coming events cast their shadows before, when the sun shines, but J. J. Murphy, of the Star Clothing Store, Johnstown, sells cheap and durable clothing all the time. He can be found on Clinton street. Doors always open, and admittance free.

OUR NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and everything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20-1y.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, Cambria county, on or about the first of September last, a large DARK BROWN STEER—Age unknown, and no marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Jan. 28, 1869 3t. HENRY B. NOEL.

NOTICE.—The account of Jeremiah McGonigle, Committee of Peter Movers, a lunatic, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, on the 10th day of December last, and will be presented for the action of the Court on Monday, the 1st day of March next. J. K. HITE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Jan'y 28, 1869.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the petitions of Baltzer Helfrich, of Chest township, for license to keep an Eating House, and of Nicolas Lambourn, of Carroll twp., and Gebhart Ebenhoch, Munster twp., for Tavern Licenses, have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the special term commencing on Monday, Feb. 15th, 1869.

J. K HITE, Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1869 3t.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE CO.—By order of the Court of Huntingdon county I am directed to pay to the creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Company one per cent. on the amount of their claims, with interest added to January 11, 1841. I am prepared to pay said amount on presentation of certificate of indebtedness. JOHN LLOYD, Sequestrator.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1869. 3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Al. Vend Expon and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 1 o clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of J. W. Boody, dec'd, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Wm. Byers, Joseph Burkhart, and others, containing 254 acres, more or less, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Henry Ely, and a water saw mill not now occupied. Also, all the right, title and interest of J. W. Boody, deceased, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Wm Gildan, Andrew Riblett, and others, containing 23 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lewis Dunmire.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Elijah Morrison, Administrator of Joseph Warren Boody, dec'd, who was co-defendant with James E. Southworth, to wit: All that certain tract and parcel of land situate in Jackson twp, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands now or late the property of S. Dormyer and L. Dormyer on the west, lands of Joseph Burkhart on the south, lands now or late of Simon Dormyer on the north, and lands now or late of Peter Berg and John Arnold on the east, and others, containing 118 acres, more or less, excepting, nevertheless, the surface of 18 acres of said tract reserved, it being part of the same land which L. Dormyer conveyed to Geo. Slonaker, dec'd, and which Elizabeth Slonaker, by deed bearing date the 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, conveyed unto the said defendants, in said indenture securing part of the said purchase money of the same, with the appurtenances and hereditaments. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Elizabeth Slonaker.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1869. 3t.

FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE!—Will be sold on the most reasonable terms that valuable property situate in the Borough of Summitville, Cambria county, cornering on the Northern Turnpike and the Old Portage, embracing FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, with a front of 130 feet, having thereon erected a large TWO STORY HOUSE, part brick and part frame, at present occupied as a tavern The property has every convenience either for a public house or a comfortable private residence It has Stabling for fifteen or twenty horses, a first rate well of water and an excellent garden, and every other accommodation for either a public house or a private dwelling

For terms apply to the subscriber at Summitville. HENRY HUGHES.

January 14, 1868.-4t.

☞Johnstown Democrat, Altoona Vindicator and Hollidaysburg Standard copy four times and send bill to advertiser.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMP'Y

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Over fifteen (15 0) miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars ($110 000,000,) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the companies, authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber, and stone from public domain.

Second, It makes a donation of 12 800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars ($24,058,000) and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and fifty eight thousand dollars ($17,648,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars ($41,706,000).

The companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco,) upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about $9,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about $9,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1.50 per acre would be worth $34 500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for six months, ending January 1, '69, were upwards of	$3,000,000	
The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending Jan. 1st, 1869, were	$1,750,000 g'ld	
Expenses	$550,000 gold	
Interest	450,000 "	
	1,000,000	"
Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six months	$750,000 gold	

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly.

HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

We would give the following facts derived from Shipping Lists, Insurance Companies, Railroads, and general information:—

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100	80,000	tons.
Steamships connecting at Panama with California and China, 55	120,000	"
Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, etc, etc	30,000	"

Here we have two hundred and thirty thousand tons carried westward, and experience has shown that in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE?

We make the following estimate.—

110 Steamships, both ways, 70,000 (act'l for '68)		
200 Vessels,	4,000 estimat'd	"
Overland	100,000	" "
Number per annum	174,000	

Present price (averaging half the costs of the steamships), for both passengers an tonnage, gives the following result:—

170,000 passengers at $100	$17,400,000
460,000 tons, rated at $1 per cubic foot	15,640,000
	$33,044,000

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of $16 520 000; which; after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Government, would leave a net annual income of $9 000,000 over and above all expenses and interest.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the First Mortgage Bonds, of the Central Pacific Railroad company are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent or the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railrord at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT—A House and two Lots of Ground, with Stable and other outbuildings, belonging to the estate of M. C. M'Cague, dec'd, (now occupied by Fred'k Kittell.) Possession given immediately.

Apply to GEO. HUNTLEY,

Ebensburg, Nov. 19, '68-tf. Guardian.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

NEARLY FINISHED.

1450 MILES BUILT!

THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

AND THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Have added EIGHT Hundred (700) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business.—The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic must and will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, most of which are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

No. 40 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

" SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WAN

MOZART'S OXEN WALTZ.

The sensitive nature of Mozart, that sweetest of all musical composers, is well known. The slightest discord produced in him severe irritation, and when engaged in musical composition his feelings grew so intense that he almost lost consciousness of all going on aronnd him. One day he was engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful airs in an opera he was composing, when the butcher called for his pay, which had long been due. In vain his wife endeavored to attract the attention of the rapt artist, who scribbled away, utterly unconcious of her presence. She ran down stairs with tears in her eyes, telling the butcher that her husband could not be spoken to, and that he must come another time. But the man of blood was not easily to be daunted; he must have his bill settled, and speak with Mozart himself or he would not send him another ounce of meat. He ascended the stairs. Mozart, distantly concious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusions of his fantasia on paper when the heavy foot steps resounded in the hall. His stick was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet, held his stick against the door to keep out the intruder.

But the steps were approaching, Mozart, more anxious hurried as fast as he could when a wrap at the door demanded permission to enter. The beautiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The affrighted composer cast a fugitive glance at his stick; it was too short. With anxiety bordering on frenzy, he looked around his room, and a pole standing behind the curtain caught his eye; this he seized, holding it with all his might against the door, writing like fury all the while. The knob was turned, but the pole withstood the first effort. A pause succeeded. Words were heard on the staircase, and the intruder renewed *his* efforts the second time. But the strength of the composer seemed to increase with his anxiety. Large drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Stemming the pole against his left breast with the force of despair, he still kept out the visitor. He succeeded but for a moment, yet it was a precious moment; the delightful air was poured upon the paper; it was saved!

"Mr. Mozart—"said the butcher.

"Halt! halt!" said the composer, seizing the manuscript, and hurrying toward the piano-forte. Down he sat, and the most delightful air that was ever heard responded from the instrument. The eyes of his wife, and even of the butcher, began to moisten. Mozart finished the tune, rose again, and, running to the writing-desk, he filled out what was wanting.

"Well, Mr. Mozart," said the butcher, when the artist had finished, "you know that I am to marry."

"No, I do not," said Mozart, who had somewhat recovered from his musical trance.

"Well' then, you know it now, and you also know that you owe me money for meat."

"I do," said Mozart, with a sigh.

"Never mind," said the man, under whose blood-stained coat beat a feeling heart; "you make me a waltz for my marriage ball, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come."

"It is a bargain!" cried the lively and gifted Mozart; and down he sat, and a waltz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard.

"Meat for a year, did I say?" exclaimed the enraptured butcher. "No: one hundred ducats you shall have for the waltz, but I want it with trumpets and horns and fiddles—you know best—and soon too!"

"You shall have it so," said Mozart, who could scarcely trust his ears, "and in an hour you may send for it."

The liberal-minded butcher retired. In an hour the waltz was set in full orchestra music. The butcher returned, was delighted with the music, and paid Mozart his one hundred ducats,—a sum more splendid than he had ever received from the Emperor for the greatest of his operas.

It is to this incident that the lovers of harmony are indebted for one of the most charming trifles, the celebrated "Oxen Waltz,"—a piece of music still unrivaled.

Mark Twain Victimized.

It is seldom pleasant to tell on one's self, but sometimes it is a sort of relief to a man to make a sad confession. I wish to unburden my mind now, and yet I almost believe that I am moved to do it more because I long to bring censure upon another man than because I desire to pour balm upon my wounded heart. (I don't know what balm is, never having seen any, but I believe it is the correct expression to use in this connection.) You may remember that I lectured in Newark lately for the young gentlemen of the Clavonian Society. I did, at any rate. During the afternoon of that day I was talking with one of the young gentlemen just referred to, and he said he had an uncle who, from some cause or other, seemed to have grown permanently bereft of all emotion.—And, with tears in his eyes, this young man said:

"Oh, if I could only see him laugh once more! Oh, if I could only see him weep!"

I was touched. I never could withstand distress. I said:

"Bring him to my lecture. I'll start him for you."

"Oh, if you *could* but do it! If you could but do it, all our family would bless you forevermore, for he is very dear to us. Oh, my benefactor, *can* you make him laugh? Can you bring soothing tears to those parched orbs?"

I was profoundedly moved. I said:

"My son, bring the old party around. I have got some jokes in that lecture that will make him laugh if there is any laugh in him—and if they miss fire I have some others that'll make him cry or kill him, one the other."

Then the young man blessed me, and wept on my neck, and blew his nose on my coat tail, and went after his uncle. He placed him in full view, in the second row of benches that night, and I began on him. I tried him with mild jokes; then with severe ones; I dosed him with bad jokes, and riddled him with good ones; I fired old jokes into him, and peppered him fore and aft with red-hot new ones; I warmed up to my work, and assaulted him right and left, in front and behind; I fumed and sweated, and charged and routed, till I was hoarse and sick, and frantic and furious—but I never moved him once—I never started a smile or a tear! Never a ghost of a smile and never a suspicion of moister! I was astounded. I closed the lecture at last with one despairing shriek—with one wild burst of humor—and hurled a joke of supernatural atrocity full at him. It never phased him! Then I sat down, bewildered and exhausted.

The President of the company came up and bathed my head with cold water, and said:

"What made you carry on so toward the last?"

I said: "I was trying to make that confounded old fool laugh, in the second row."

And he said: "Well you were wasting your time—because he is deaf and dumb, and as blind as a badger."

Now was that any way for an old man's nephew to impose on a stranger and an orphan like me? I simply ask you, as a man and a brother, if that was any way for him to do? MARK TWAIN.

PROSPECTUS.

1869. "THE AGE." 1869.

"THE AGE."

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

A Daily and Weekly Democratic Journal in Philadelphia!

Improvements in Every Department, Political, Literary, Commercial, Financial and Agricultural.

The Puplishers of THE AGE beg to call the attention of the Democratic and Conservative masses to the Daily and Weekly issue of their popular journal. The importance of circulating newspapers among the people cannot be too highly estimated. This is thoroughly appreciated by our opponents, and nothing is left undone with them to accomplish this purpose. We should not be behind them in this great work. The general dissemination of sound political information must result in great good to the Democratic party. WHEREVER RADICALISM SENDS ITS POISON, LET US BE PROMPT IN FURNISHING THE ANT DOTE.

We have just finished an exciting political struggle, and the Democratic party, vigorous and undismayed, is now ready to begin the fight again, and to fight on until victory crowns our efforts

One of the most powerful engines in securing victory is the Democratic press of the country, and every man who can offord to subscribe for a Democratic newspaper should at once do so.

THE DAILY AGE

Will continue to be in the future what it was in the past—the earnest defender of the Union and the Constitution—the bold and fearless advocate of Democratic Principles—and the constant and unyielding foe of Radicalism in every form that it presents itself to the people, IT WILL CONTAIN THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, discussions of all subjects of general interest and importance; editorial comments on Government, Politics, Trade, Finances and all the current questions of the day; and will have all the characteristics of a live, leading, progressive journal.

THE WEEKLY AGE

Will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and will contain a large quantity of original, political, literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous matter, making in all respects a first-class family Journal, as well for the politician as the general reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

One copy, one year, $9.00; six month $4.50; three month, $2.50; for any less period at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment received invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY;

One copy one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $16.50; twenty copies one year, $33. Postage on the weekly five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

In order to place the weekly within the reach of all the publishers present the following extraordinary low

CLUB RATES:

One hundred copies, one year, all addressed to one person $100.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Seventy five copies, one year, all addressed to one person $84.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Fifty copies, one year all addressed to one person $62.50

And one extra copy to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Forty copies, one year all addressed to one person 52.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Thirty copies, one year, all addressed to one person $42.00

And one extra copy to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Twenty copies, one year, all addressed to one person $30.00

And one extra copy to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Ten copies, one year, addressed to one person $16.50

And one extra copy to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Five copies, one year, all addressed to one person $8.50

These prices, are cash invariably in advance, apply only to yearly subscribers, and the papers must, in every case without exception, be sent to one person, and not addressed severally to the members of the club It will be observed that our offer to an extra copy to the getter up of a club, refers only to a club of ten or more.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express must prepay Express charges. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address.

WELSH & ROBB,
14 and 16 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

AND

CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS, No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILA., Manufacturer of the celebrated "CHAMPION" HOOP SKIRTS for Ladies, Misses and Children—the largest assortment and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and much more elastic than all others —WARRANTED in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5.50; together with Jos Beckel's celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, 10 different Grades, from $1.10 to $5.50 They are the finest and best goods for the prices ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.

☞ Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. [Nov.12. 4m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. of Music, French and German.

Competent Assistants in other Departments. **None but experienced and successful** Teachers are employed in this Institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Situation.

Building elegant and complete in all its parts. Supplied with Gas, Water, Bath Rooms, Wardrobes, and all home comforts.

Next Session opens January 13th, 1869.
Hollidaysburg, Nov 12, 1868 3m.

M. L. OATMAN,

EBENSBURG PA.,

Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell

THE UNEQUALLED

METROPOLITAN OIL!!

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GEIS & REUTH,

Johnstown, Pa,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND BOOK BINDERS

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make DOOR BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House. Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest

STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8*

JOHN CROUSE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.

BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.

☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

10.000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M L Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

A MISERABLE LIFE

Is that of the dyspeptic Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.

An Ounce of Preventive

Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.

FOUND

That, after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

MARRIED

Ladies, who, during certain periods are so much troubled with Costiveness or Constipation, can find certain relief in Roback's Blood Pills, which can be taken during all stages of pregnancy with perfect safety.

SCROFULA

And all diseases of the blood, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, Old Sores, Tumors and Ulcers, arising from whatever cause, can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other bitters because they have not Roback's We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters, and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.

WANTED,

All persons troubled with Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels to buy Roback's Blood Pills. They contain no mercury, are purely vegetable, and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages and in all conditions of life.

WHO SELLS THEM:

The Agents for the sale of Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier are Messrs LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa.

A. C. DIBERT,

WITH

BOKER & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side. - *PHILAD A.*

WHOLESALE

JANNEY & ANDREWS, 123 Market St. PHILADA.

GROCERS

PETER SIDES,

WITH

HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

S. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1867. *PHILADELPHIA*

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors —His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan,)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG

R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors,
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expense, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.

☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1866.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

ANDREW MOSES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868. tf.

New Firm---New Goods.

THE undersigned, having given his son, J. E. Shields, an interest in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of P. H. Shields & Co., and as we are determined to sell Goods cheap for cash, or exchange for grain, lumber or produce, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage from a generous public.

Having determined to settle up my old books of thirty years standing, I now ask those indebted to me to come forward and make settlement on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. P. H. SHIELDS.

Loretto. Oct. 15, 1868. tf.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES!*

SPENCE'S NEW

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction Particular attention paid to children's pictures Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired Instructions in the art on liberal terms ☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

SANBORN'S PATENT has been demonstrated, by the most thoroughly practical tests, to be vastly superior in fire proof qualities to any other makers, (being water in copper tubes hermetically sealed,) preventing completely any evaporation and is the driest safe in use. The patent can be applied to any safe. Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine, or send for pamphlet containing the certificates of trials with all other makers safes.

American Steam Fire Proof Safe Company
300 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 12, 1868 -3m.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M Reade, Esq and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J EVANS.

W. F. ALTFATHER,

MANUFACTURER

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

PLUG AND FINE CUT

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.

AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET. - - - JOHNSTOWN.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 512 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE,

AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.
Altoona, Pa., Jan 31, 1867.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONA services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my28.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.*

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street,* below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L JOHNSTON, J. R. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec26-1y.

The Cambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

At the following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing:

One copy, one year, - - - - - -	$2 00
One copy, six months, - - - - -	1 00
One copy, three months, - - - -	50

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Auditor's Notices, each,	2 00
Administrator's Notices, each,	2 50
Executors' Notices, each,	2 50
Estray Notices, each	1 50

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$6 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	25 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28 00
Half column,	14 00	25 00	35 00
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, 6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.

Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

THE UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, May 7, 1868. 1y.*

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

old established

FUR MANUFACTORY,

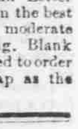
No 718 ARCH St., above 7th, PHILA.

Have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a visit from my friends of Cambria county and vicinity. Remember the Name, Number and Street! JOHN FAREIRA,
No 718 ARCH St, ab. 7th, south side, Phila.
October 9, 1868. 4m.

Johnstown and Ebensburg

MARBLE WORKS!



Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named

JOHN PARKE.
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 N. Front Street, Philadelphia. [sep.2-1y.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at D. Z. Gilmore's. Go and see.